

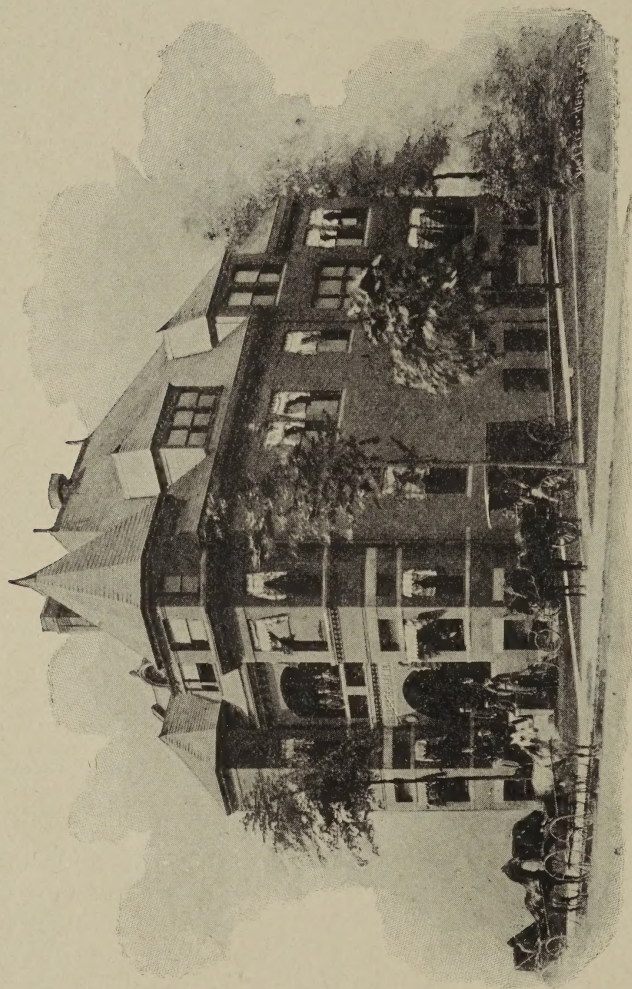
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1907/08

TWENTY-SEVENTH
ANNUAL REPORT

BOARD
— OF —
HEALTH

CITY OF DETROIT
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING
JUNE 30th, 1908

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THE BOARD OF HEALTH BUILDING

TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL
REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF HEALTH

OF THE

CITY OF DETROIT

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR
ENDING JUNE 30, 1908

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1907/08

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MISS E. L. WHITE,	Tuberculosis Clinic Nurse
(Supplied by Detroit Visiting Nurses Association)		
MISS MARTHA AYLSWORTH,	Nurse Assisting Medical Inspectors of Schools	
(Supplied by Detroit Visiting Nurses Association)		

REPORT OF THE HEALTH OFFICER

DETROIT, MICHIGAN, July 1, 1908.

To the Honorable the Board of Health:

GENTLEMEN - Following is the report of the Health Officer for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908.

PERSONAL INVESTIGATION OF CASES.

During the year I have investigated, for the purpose of diagnosis, two hundred and forty-six cases that were reported to this department as suspicious of smallpox or some other contagious disease. The persons examined were found to be suffering from various diseases as follows: Smallpox, 33; chicken-pox, 30; vaccination, 1; diphtheria, 12; scarlet fever, 68; measles, 3; tonsillitis, 17; pneumonia, 2; tuberculosis, 2; German measles, 4; mumps, 4; gonorrhoea, 5; syphilis, 5; dysentery, 5; trichiniasis, 5; other diseases, 50. Under the head of "other diseases" are included such ailments as urticaria, scabies, drug erythemas, impetigo, acne, eczema and several others.

VACCINATION.

Free vaccination has been offered at the Board of Health building during the year as heretofore. One of the staff physicians is on duty from ten to eleven o'clock daily, except Sundays, for this purpose. During these hours, a large number of persons, mostly children, are vaccinated. Besides this routine practice, we have in all cases of smallpox vaccinated all persons whom we could locate that had been in any way exposed to the disease.

SMALLPOX.

During the entire year we have had but thirty-three cases of smallpox. The first case was reported on July 3, and from that time until July 29th we cared for five cases of the disease. From July 29th until August 8th the city was free from smallpox and then we again had three cases the last of which was discharged on August 17th. The next small outbreak began September 10th and ceased October 6th, the last of eight patients having recovered on that date. Again on January 11th we admitted a new case into the hospital and we cared for 14 cases between that date and April 27th when this outbreak ceased. In June we looked after three cases. Of all of the cases reported only one had ever been successfully vaccinated and that was a man 53 years of age who had been vaccinated twenty-three years before this attack. All of the cases recovered.

SCARLET FEVER.

The number of cases of this disease reported during the year is somewhat greater than for the preceeding year, the total number of cases being respectively 567 and 443. The mortality was considerably lower, however, there being 84 deaths this year as compared with 85 for the year previous, which shows a mortality percentage of 15 per cent. this year as compared with 19 per cent. for the previous year. The reduction of mortality may be accounted for, to some extent at least, by the fact that a larger proportion of cases is being sent to the hospital giving us an argument in favor of hospital treatment. During the year the mortality from scarlet fever at Harper Hospital was about 11 per cent. whereas the mortality among the cases treated at their homes ran close to 19 per cent. making an average mortality as above stated of 15 per cent. Let us hope that within the year our new municipal hospital for scarlet fever may be completed, furnishing better and more ample facilities for the care of these cases so that we may reduce the mortality and limit the spread of the disease to a still greater extent in the years to come.

DIPHTHERIA.

I am pleased to report that the number of cases of diphtheria and the number of deaths again shows a decrease over last year. In my last year's report I spoke of the number of cases, 596, as being very low for a city of over 400,000 inhabitants and a mortality rate of less than 10 per cent. seemed to me to be encouraging. This year we find a total number of only 529 cases and 50 deaths or a mortality rate of a little less than $9\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. In my opinion this decrease in diphtheria may be accounted for firstly, by the fact that antitoxin is being used more universally and more generously. We are helping to bring about this result by giving antitoxin free of charge for the purposes of immunization to anyone regardless of their financial condition and we are also giving it freely for curative purposes to persons who are unable to pay for this remedy. Secondly, I believe that the same thing is true with respect to hospital treatment of cases of diphtheria as of scarlet fever. During the year 175 cases were sent to Harper Hospital as compared with 138 the year previous, showing that a larger percentage of the cases went to the hospital and inasmuch as the mortality rate of these cases was under 7 per cent. it had much to do with lowering the general percentage of deaths. It is evident then that a hospital, with larger and more ample facilities than are provided at Harper, is an immediate necessity, and now that the courts have decided that the Board of Health has a right to construct such hospital within the city limits and inasmuch as the money for this purpose is available no further time should be lost in the completion of this much needed institution.

TUBERCULOSIS.

During the year we have made considerable progress in our fight against the spread of tuberculosis. The tuberculosis clinic in the Board of Health building is doing good work. The number of patients under our observation is constantly increasing and we are thus enabled to carry our campaign of education for the prevention of tuberculosis into a larger number of homes. The Visiting Nurse

Association, by giving us the use of one of its nurses, is helping greatly in this campaign. During the year we have disinfected all houses in which there has been a death from tuberculosis and in addition, through the aid of the nurse, we have been able to locate and disinfect a number of houses which have been vacated by the removal of cases of tuberculosis to other locations.

The money allowed for this year, \$600.00 for the purpose of furnishing milk and eggs to tubercular cases has shown such good results that the Board of Aldermen and Board of Estimates have allowed \$1,200.00 for this purpose for the coming year.

During the year, we started the open air treatment of tuberculosis by erecting one tent on our present hospital grounds on Hamilton Boulevard. On February 21st the first patient was taken to the new tuberculosis tent-house and treated there. Subsequently another tent was erected and during the balance of the year we have taken care of four cases in this way. This second tent was presented to the Board of Health by the Tau Beta Alumnæ Association. This society is made up of young ladies who are much interested in the prevention of tuberculosis and who besides presenting the Board of Health with a tent-house, are paying into our fund an amount sufficient for the constant care of one patient. It is the intention of the Board of Health to enlarge the facilities for the open air treatment of tuberculosis during the coming summer and we hope by fall to be able to care for at least 25 patients. This sanitorium will be for the purpose of prevention rather than of cure. It is the intention to keep patients about two months, teach them every detail in the prevention of the disease, give them the best possible care and food during their stay at the hospital and then send them out trained consumptives who will be willing and able to preach the gospel of the prevention and cure of tuberculosis to their friends and acquaintances. If we can in the course of a year increase our facilities so as to admit 50 cases into our training school hospital at one time and change the patients every two months we will be able to educate 300 consumptives a year. In our clinic we ought to reach at least 300 more who will be given

instructions by the physician and nurse in charge. In this way we would be instructing 600 patients a year in the methods of preventing the spread of tuberculosis, and in a comparatively short time our campaign of education will have reached every consumptive in the city of Detroit and the results obtained should then be manifest in the decrease of the number of cases and the reduction of the mortality.

PNEUMONIA.

The number of deaths from pneumonia is considerably smaller than reported last year. During the year ending June 30th, 1907, our records show 559 deaths from this disease whereas this year we find them reduced to 431. The precautionary measures that we have been able to take for the restriction of this disease has been largely limited to the disinfection of houses from which deaths from pneumonia are reported. We are anxious to do more but little can be done until public interest is sufficiently aroused to demand notification of these cases.

TYPHOID FEVER.

Here again we are able to report a reduction in the mortality. Our annual report a year ago showed 100 deaths from typhoid fever but for the past year I am pleased to say we have only 76 such deaths. During the five years previous to last year the deaths from this disease ranged from 45 to 70, and taking into consideration the growth of the city together with the increased territory, added by annexation, I consider our this year number, 76, a decrease rather than an increase in the typhoid mortality. The year ending June 30, 1907, was an exception, and with that exception I feel that Detroit is still able to boast of a low typhoid mortality rate. What I have said about the notification of cases of pneumonia applies equally well and perhaps with greater force to typhoid fever. If we can succeed in having typhoid put on the notifiable list, giving us an opportunity to locate all of the cases, we can of course do much more toward the prevention of the spread of the disease.

As it is our precautionary measures must be general and we must keep in mind the three principle ways in which this disease is spread, namely by personal contact, by flies and by infected milk and water. To avoid the spread of typhoid by personal contact we distribute circulars of instruction to all householders in whose houses the disease is known to exist, and we disinfect all houses in which a case is reported to have recovered or died. To guard against the dissemination of the disease by flies we are instructing the people in whose houses typhoid is reported to properly screen the patients room and if possible the entire house and we are doing all in our power to rid the city of fly breeding manure piles and infected outside privies. In regard to the milk supply we are keeping track of the supply of all known cases and when we find that any given supply is the possible source of the disease we stop the distribution of such milk until all possible danger of the spread of typhoid has been removed. As regards the water supply I can but repeat what has been said in our previous report. While we realize that the Detroit water supply is at present beyond suspicion we can never be sure that it will long remain as wholesome as it is today. There is a danger, and this danger is constantly growing, of the contamination of our water supply from the towns and villages above our intake and it seems to me that the time is at hand when Detroit must further purify and protect its water supply by a municipal filtering plant. This is a matter that deserves the earnest consideration at this time of the Honorable the Board of Water Commissioners.

HOSPITAL FOR CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

The need for better hospital facilities for Detroit has been fully demonstrated. Physicians and other citizens who were prominent as advocates against the establishment of a city hospital several years ago, when the Board of Health foresaw this necessity and led the fight, are now talking on every occasion of the need of better hospital facilities. During the greater part of this year the Board of Health has been prevented from proceeding with the

erection of its proposed contagious disease buildings by the temporary injunction which was in force and which prohibited the Board of Health from constructing buildings for the purpose mentioned on the grounds purchased by the Board for this purpose and located on Brush street between Alexandrine and Willis avenues. After a long a fiercely contested lawsuit the Board of Health has finally established its right to build and equip such a hospital on the site mentioned. A favorable decision of the case, dissolving the injunction and granting the Board of Health the rights above described, was handed down by Judge Brooke in the Circuit Court in March of this year. Since that time the Board of Health has thoroughly reconsidered the advisability of erecting its proposed hospital on the comparatively small tract of land which had been decided upon as above stated. After taking under consideration the absolute need of facilities for the care of tuberculosis patients it was decided that the city should have a larger tract of land and the several buildings for various diseases should be located upon the same ground. Consequently the Board of Health have abandoned the Brush street site and have purchased 15 acres adjoining the 10 acres now owned by the city and occupied by the smallpox hospital. These grounds are located on the west side of Hamilton Boulevard and extend from Troy avenue to Taylor avenue on the north being bounded on the west by Schmittdiel avenue. It is the intention of the Board of Health to erect upon these grounds during the ensuing year hospital buildings for diphtheria, scarlet fever and tuberculosis and if an additional appropriation is granted for the purpose more buildings will be erected as quickly as the demand for them becomes apparent.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS.

In the work of Medical Inspection of Schools the number of schools inspected and the number of physicians has remained the same. There are 27 physicians who examine the children in 109 schools, giving each physician 4 schools with the exception of one who has five. Although the examiners are paying as much atten-

tion as ever to the detection of contagious diseases, they are also devoting additional time and efforts in the inspection and examination of children for physical defects. During the year the total number of pupils examined was 46,713 of which 2,756 were excluded. The principal causes of exclusion were mumps, pediculosis, tonsillitis and ringworm, and the number of cases of each in the order named was as follows: 567, 512, 441 and 406. In this work we are again under obligations to the Visiting Nurse Association who have been kind enough to furnish us with a nurse who has been working in four of our schools under the supervision of the Medical Inspector. The nurse visits at their homes the children who have contagious skin cases and pediculosis to see to it that they receive attention. In many cases it is necessary for the nurse to treat and clean up some of these children in order to demonstrate to the mother what treatment is necessary and how it should be employed. Besides this many children with physical defects such as defective hearing due to adenoids, defective eyesight, curvature of the spine and other defects are taken to free clinics where they receive treatment and relief. This campaign of education among the parents and children has a more far reaching effect than the mere cleaning up of the heads. It teaches them the importance of keeping clean and will be a great aid to us in the restriction of the number of diseases which are spread most easily in filthy and crowded homes. The work done by the visiting nurse proved so effective that the Board of Health asked for an appropriation from the city for the employment of several nurses for this purpose. The Common Council and the Board of Estimates were convinced that the work is worth doing and they have allowed an appropriation of \$1,500 for the employment of two nurses for the ensuing year. With this additional help we hope to improve the work that is being done in the schools by our system of Medical Inspection.

MILK INSPECTION.

The report of the Milk Inspectors gives a detailed account and tabulated statement of the work done in this department. I re-

ported a year ago that we are paying more attention to the condition of dairies and milk depots as to cleanliness and temperature of the milk than to collection of samples. This system of work has resulted in the abandonment of the milk business by a number of owners of small undesirable cow stables, located within the city limits, and formerly operated as dairies. It has occurred to me that if we have accomplished good work, as we believe we have, by attention through the milk supply houses within the city limits much more could be accomplished by attention on the part of this department to dairies located outside the city and from which by far the greater part of the milk supply of Detroit is obtained. With this in mind the Board of Health asked for an appropriation for two additional dairy inspectors whose duty it should be to inspect dairies outside the City of Detroit but from which milk was being shipped to the city. The appropriation was allowed and we hope during the next year to accomplish considerable good by the employment of two such inspectors.

SMOKE INSPECTION.

The exact number of chimneys inspected, smoke devices installed, complaints made in court and smoke nuisance abated may be found in the report of the Smoke Inspector. The abatement of the smoke nuisance in a large city is a difficult problem. The Smoke Inspector of the Board of Health has worked hard for a number of years trying to accomplish as much as possible in this line by a campaign of education. He has called the attention of owners of plants with smoking chimneys to the nuisance created thereby and has endeavored to instruct the owners, engineers and firemen in the methods of smoke prevention. There can be no question but what a number of the worst nuisances have been abated and some progress made but it seems as though now we should be ready to enforce the ordinance by making more frequent complaints in court. If a number of the worst offenders would be fined and upon second complaint be fined again it would undoubtedly have a wholesome effect. In order to facilitate the

work of this particular department the Board of Health thought it well to furnish the smoke inspector with an assistant and an appropriation for that purpose was asked and allowed.

DISPOSAL OF REFUSE.

Several years ago your honorable Board submitted an ordinance to the Common Council the object of which was to require a periodical collection of all house refuse by the city. Garbage is being collected regularly by the Department of Public Works and some attention is being paid to the collection of ashes, but all other refuse and especially horse manure is entirely neglected. The final disposal of all refuse other than garbage is of equal importance with its collection. Such refuse as is collected is taken from the alleys and carried to some other place a little farther from the center of the city, conveniently called a "dump". These dumps are constant source of complaint to the Board of Health and justly so because they are certainly nuisances. The time is at hand for the city to face this problem and meet it, and in my opinion, the proper solution lies not only in the collection of all refuse but also in its final destruction. It is time that the city be provided with a "refuse destructor", preferably an incinerating plant, which will take care of and finally destroy not only the garbage but all house refuse including horse manure and ashes after it has been collected weekly or oftener from each household in the city.

STATE FAIR EXHIBIT,

At the State Fair which was held in Detroit in September the Board of Health was represented by a very instructive exhibit under the personal supervision of Dr. Hayward. Our exhibit met with the commendation of Gov. Warner, State Food and Dairy Commissioner Bird and the public as well. Various methods of examining milk, both chemically and bacteriologically, were demonstrated and there was a carefully prepared exhibit of pathological conditions found in meat.

HEALTH BOARD RECORDS AND REPORTS.

Formerly the deaths in Detroit, according to our records at least out numbered the births but since the law making it compulsory to report all births has been in effect the results are more as they should be. During the past year our record shows a total of 9486 births and 5930 deaths.

THE EMPLOYEES.

All of the employees have done good conscientious work. In spite of the fact that the number of our employees has not been increased in anything like the proportion of the growth of the city and the consequent increase of the work no complaint has been heard on the part of any of the members of the staff, and the clerks and inspectors have continued their extra work with their usual willingness and application to duty.

THE BOARD.

In closing my annual report I desire again to express to your Honorable Board my appreciation of the consideration and support shown me at all times. I am satisfied that without such hearty and consistent co-operation it would not have been possible to have obtained such satisfactory results in my work.

Respectfully submitted,

GUY L. KIEFER,

Health Officer

REPORT OF SECRETARY

DETROIT, MICH., July 1, 1908

To the Honorable the Board of Health.

GENTLEMEN—The following is respectfully submitted as the report of the Secretary for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

	Fund	Expended	Balance	Overdraft
Antitoxin.....	\$1,300.00	\$1,042.82	\$ 257.18	.....
Publishing.....	50.00	44.43	5.57	.....
Care of poor patients.....	3,200.00	6,162.09	.....	2,962.09
Disinfectants	700.00	879.90	.....	197.90
Fuel.....	900.00	889.95	10.05	.....
Groceries.....	3,000.00	3,267.56	.....	267.56
General expense.....	400.00	494.24	.....	94.24
Hospital repairs.....	400.00	399.46	.54	.....
Hospital supplies.....	150.00	149.04	.96	.....
Transportation of patients.....	100.00	96.00	4.00	.....
Laboratory supplies.....	250.00	242.17	7.83	.....
Messenger service.....	350.00	452.50	.. ..	102.50
Postage	125.00	125.00	.....	.....
Printing and stationery.....	700.00	728.85	.....	28.85
Transportation of Inspectors..	1,200.00	1,200.00	.....	....
Vaccine Matter.....	200.00	222.10	.....	22.10
Labor at Smallpox Hospital..	800.00	1,065.80	.....	265.80
Quarantine Guards.....	300.00	300.00	.....	... ..
Medical Inspectors of schools..	6,750.00	6,750.00	.....	.....
Automobile maintenance.....	600.00	876.46	.....	276.46
Care tuberculosis patients.....	600.00	794.52	.....	194.52
Fixed salaries.....	24,448.00	24,448.00		
Per diem of two members of the Board of Examiners of Plumbers.....	480.00	480.00		

Salaries of six plumbing Inspectors	6,100.00	6,100.00		
Salary of Clerk of Board of Examiners of Plumbers	300.00	300.00		
Transportation of six plumbing Inspectors	480.00	480.00		
Books, stationery, etc., for Board of Examiners of Plumbers.....	100.00	99.75	.25	
Automobile	1,200.00	1,000.00	200.00	
	<u>\$55,183.00</u>	<u>54,982.75</u>	<u>486.38</u>	<u>4,412.02</u>

The funds as above stated are the amounts allowed by the Board of Estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, and the expenditures are for the same period.

The Care of Poor Patients fund \$3,200.00, shows an overdraft of 2,962.09, which was provided for by an appropriation by the Common Council, so that there remained a balance of 137.91 in this fund at the close of the year:

The Disinfectants fund was overdrawn \$197.90, but this was provided for by the Common Council appropriations of \$125.00 on April 7, and \$75.00 on June 9, so that there remained a balance of \$20.10 in this fund at the end of the fiscal year.

The Groceries fund was overdrawn by \$267.56, which was taken care of by an appropriation by the Common Council on June 9, of \$500.00, so that there remained a balance in this fund at the end of the fiscal year of \$232.44.

The General Expense fund \$400.00, was overdrawn to the amount of \$94.24, which was provided for by an appropriation by the Common Council on April 7, of \$100.00, leaving a balance in this fund at the end of the fiscal year of \$5.76.

The Messenger Service fund of \$350.00, was overdrawn by \$102.50, which overdraft was provided for by an appropriation by the Common Council on April 7, of \$125.00, so that there remained a balance of \$22.50 in the fund at the end of the fiscal year.

The Printing and Stationery fund, \$700.00, was overdrawn by \$28.85, which was provided for by an appropriation of \$50.00, so that a balance of \$21.15 remained in this fund at the end of the fiscal year.

The Vaccine Matter fund \$200.00, was overdrawn by \$22.10, which was provided for by a transfer, authorized by the Common Council on June 2, of \$50.00 from the Antitoxin fund to this fund, so that there remained a balance of \$27.90 in this fund at the end of the year.

The Labor at Smallpox Hospital fund, \$800.00, was overdrawn by \$265.80, which was provided for by a transfer of \$300.00, from the Quarantine Guards fund, to this fund, as authorized by the Common Council on April 7, so that there remained a balance of \$34.20 in this fund at the end of the year.

The Maintenance of Automobile fund was overdrawn by \$276.46, which was provided for by a transfer of \$200.00 from the Automobile fund, and an appropriation of \$90.00 by the Common Council on June 9, which left a balance in this fund of \$13.04, at the end of the fiscal year.

The Care of Tuberculosis fund of \$600.00, was overdrawn by \$194.52, which was provided for by an appropriation of \$200.00 on the part of the Common Council on June 9, leaving a balance of \$5.48 in this fund.

No occasion requiring the employment of quarantine guards having occurred, that fund amounting to \$300.00 remained intact, and additional funds being required for the payment of charges against the labor at smallpox hospital fund, the Common Council was requested to authorize the transfer all of the quarantine guard fund to the labor at smallpox hospital fund, and this was done on April 7, so that while, on the table of expenditures this fund appears to have been expended, the above statement explains what disposition was actually made of it.

The balance of \$257.18 shown in Antitoxin fund, should be reduced by \$50.00 transferred to Vaccine fund on June 2, by

authority of the Common Council, leaving a real balance in that fund of \$207.18.

A total balance of \$727.91 remained in the public health fund at the end of the fiscal year.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF PLUMBERS.

By an act of the State Legislature the Board of Health is required to appoint a Board of Examiners of Plumbers, whose duty it is to hold meetings for the purpose of examining persons who may apply for licenses, to engage in the business or trade of master or journeyman plumbers in Detroit and to issue licenses to those entitled to receive them. A fully equipped shop for this purpose is maintained in the Board of Health building. The Board of Examiners so appointed holds meetings regularly every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock, at the Board of Health building, for the purposes above mentioned.

The following brief statement is indicative of the work done during the year by that Board, and of the fees collected :

From renewals of licenses.....	\$327 00
From examinations.....	148 00
From registrations of drainlayers	348 00
Total	<hr/> 823 00

Which amount was paid into the city treasury and credited to the Public Health fund.

The careful examination of those seeking licenses to engage in the business or trade of plumbing is causing much better and more accurate work to be done by plumbers, the public being in this way protected to a large extent against defective plumbing and drainage work.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN F. MCKINLAY,

Secretary.

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR OF VITAL STATISTICS

Guy L. Kiefer, M. D., health Officer :

DEAR SIR—I respectfully submit the following as the report for the contagious disease and vital statistics department for the year ending June 30th, 1908.

SUMMARY OF MORTALITY,

AGE	July, 1907	August	September	October	November	December	January, 1908	February	March	April	May	June	Total
Under 1 year	159	156	98	79	94	91	122	107	60	100	67	68	1201
1 to 4 years	30	26	17	15	12	25	33	40	51	12	14	34	309
5 to 9 years	36	43	70	58	44	50	49	36	42	26	34	35	523
10 to 19 years	50	50	30	40	91	50	60	70	62	70	32	41	646
20 to 29 years	38	25	24	35	26	33	50	34	41	39	92	42	479
30 to 39 years	30	58	72	60	61	48	46	36	32	35	48	50	576
40 to 49 years	32	40	42	44	20	42	28	24	30	20	20	24	366
50 to 59 yeaos	38	32	40	48	29	31	40	57	28	36	44	56	479
60 to 69 years	30	50	40	30	42	40	39	56	62	51	49	48	537
70 to 79 years	52	36	38	18	30	61	49	53	40	38	62	66	543
80 years and over . . .	21	48	56	37	43	59	60	94	50	33	28	42	571
Still born	33	48	29	35	36	48	40	43	47	47	34	34	474
Premature Birth	24	20	16	21	15	18	29	22	16	17	21	23	242
Totals	573	632	572	520	543	596	645	672	561	524	545	563	6946

SUMMARY OF MORTALITY—*Continued.*

NATIVITIES

PLACE OF BIRTH	July, 1907	August	September	October	November	December	January, 1908	February	March	April	May	June	Total
Detroit	241	358	230	297	282	300	302	281	305	286	202	273	3357
Michigan	89	140	60	84	88	61	111	120	40	71	53	75	992
Other States	63	50	76	50	44	53	51	65	46	30	36	52	616
Austria	8	9	14	5	2	6	14	7	5	1	1	5	77
Australia	3	1	4	1	0	1	3	1	0	6	1	0	21
Bohemia	5	6	0	0	4	8	1	6	3	0	0	1	34
Belgium	2	1	4	2	0	1	0	2	3	4	0	0	19
Bavaria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	44	42	30	34	42	20	19	22	52	63	30	24	422
Denmark	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	1	1	7
England	5	10	24	12	9	23	20	22	21	19	12	15	192
France	0	1	1	1	1	1	4	2	0	1	1	1	14
Germany	78	60	54	58	53	74	65	43	80	71	60	53	749
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Holland	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	6
Hungary	0	1	0	2	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	3	9
Ireland	17	9	14	20	8	26	12	9	17	20	23	25	200
Italy	0	0	1	3	0	1	0	2	2	0	0	1	10
Poland	2	0	3	1	3	0	2	0	1	2	2	1	17
Prussia	0	2	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	3	1	1	10
Russia	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	9
Scotland	4	6	1	3	3	5	9	2	1	2	2	5	43
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Switzerland	6	10	8	3	0	0	1	0	2	1	2	0	33
Not stated	21	10	14	8	11	0	0	8	6	14	9	6	107
Totals	590	720	540	585	554	583	617	593	589	595	437	543	6946

SUMMARY OF MORTALITY—Continued,

CAUSES OF DEATH	July, 1907	August	September	October	November	December	January, 1908	February	March	April	May	June	Total
I. General Diseases.													
1. Typhoid Fever (Abdominal Typhus)	4	7	13	14	10	10	3	2	3	4	4	2	76
2. Typhus Exanthematic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3. Fever, Recurrent.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
4. Fever, Intermit't and Malarial Cachexia	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	5
4a. Malarial Cachexia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
5. Variola.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
6. Measles.	1	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	6
7. Scarlatina.....	3	1	2	4	12	10	15	9	9	8	7	4	84
8. Whooping Cough.	0	6	3	1	2	1	4	3	3	9	3	4	39
9. Croup.....	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
9a. Diphtheria.....	2	5	4	7	5	8	3	5	4	3	2	2	50
10. Grippe.....	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	6	4	3	0	0	18
11. Miliary Fever.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
12. Cholera, Asiatic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
13. Cholera	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
14a. Dysentery.....	1	1	4	5	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	14

SUMMARY OF MORTALITY—Continued

CAUSES OF DEATH													
	I. GENERAL DISEASES—Continued												
	July, 1907	August	September	October	November	December	January, 1908	February	March	April	May	June	Total
30. Pott's Disease.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31. Abscess, Cold and by Congestion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32. White Tumors (White Swellings).....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33. Tubercle of other Organs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34. Generalized Tubercle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35. Scrofula	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36. Syphilis	1	3	0	2	5	7	7	3	11	10	8	5	62
37. Blennorrhagia of the Adult	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
38. Gonococcic Infections of Children	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
39. Cancer and other Malignant Tumors of the Baccal Cavity	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
40. Cancer and other Malignant Tumors of the Stomach and Liver	13	11	11	10	18	13	7	20	15	12	14	12	156
41. Cancer and other Malignant Tumors of the Peritoneum, Intestines and Rectum ...	2	1	7	4	0	5	1	1	2	3	2	0	28
42. Cancer and other Malignant Tumors of the Female Genitals	3	3	3	4	2	1	3	4	5	3	0	4	35

SUMMARY OF MORTALITY—Continued

[illegible]

SUMMARY OF MORTALITY—Continued

CAUSES OF DEATH	July, 1907	August	September	October	November	December	January, 1908	February	March	April	May	June	Total
I. GENERAL DISEASES—Continued													
58. Other Professional Intoxications.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
59. Other Chronic Poisonings.....	4	4	2	1	2	1	3	2	2	6	2	8	37
II. Diseases of the Nervous System and the Organs of Special Sense.													
60. Encephalitis.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
61. Meningitis, Simple.....	5	4	9	10	2	4	5	12	8	14	10	10	93
61a. Meningitis, Epidemic Cerebro-Spinal.....	11	17	13	5	4	6	2	2	3	4	6	6	79
62. Locomotor Ataxia, Progressive.....	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	2	0	7
63. Other Diseases of the Spinal Cord.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
64. Cerebral Congestion and Hemorrhage.....	0	5	2	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	1	13
65. Cerebral Softening.....	3	0	0	3	3	2	0	0	1	1	2	1	16
66. Paralysis Without Specified Cause.....	0	7	0	0	1	7	11	13	0	0	13	0	52
67. Paralysis, General.....	14	0	10	10	7	2	0	8	4	12	0	1	68
68. Other Forms of Mental Alienation.....	1	0	0	2	0	0	4	2	1	4	1	1	16
69. Epilepsy.....	1	2	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	1	3	0	11
70. Eclampsia (nonpuerperal).....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2

SUMMARY OF MORTALITY—Continued

CAUSES OF DEATH	July, 1907												Total
	August	September	October	November	December	January, 1908	February	March	April	May	June		
V. Diseases of the Digestive Apparatus.													
100. Affections of the Mouth and its Adnexa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
101. Affections of the Pharynx.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
102. Affections of the Esophagus.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
103. Ulcer of the Stomach	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
104. Other Affections of the Stomach (Cancer excepted).....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
105. Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under two years) ..	81	120	80	29	15	14	4	6	16	10	20	395	
105a. Diarrhoea and Enteritis, Chronic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
106. Diarrhoea and Enteritis (two years and over) ..	8	11	2	6	1	3	4	6	7	1	4	61	
107. Intestinal Parasites	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
108. Hernia, Intestinal Obstructions ..	4	11	4	14	8	3	8	13	5	9	5	90	
109. Other Affections of the Intestines.....	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	4	
110. Icterus Gravis ...	2	2	1	2	1	4	2	0	0	3	1	19	
111. Tumors, Hydatid, of the Liver ..	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	
112. Cirrhosis of the Liver	2	5	5	7	5	2	5	6	4	6	1	53	
113. Biliary Calculi	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	
114. Other Affections of the Liver	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	

SUMMARY OF MORTALITY—Continued

[illegible]

SUMMARY OF MORTALITY—Continued

[illegible]

SUMMARY OF MORTALITY—Continued

[illegible]

SUMMARY OF MORTALITY—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH													
XIII. AFFECTIONS CAUSED BY EXTERNAL CAUSES—Continued													
	July, 1907	August	September	October	November	December	January, 1908	February	March	April	May	June	Total
169. Insolation..	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
170. Freezing.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
171. Electrical Disturbances	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
172. Accidental Submersion.....	9	5	6	3	3	3	0	0	0	2	5	2	38
173a. Inanition.....	15	12	10	10	6	3	11	10	17	9	7	7	117
174. Absorption of Deleterious Gases (Suicide excepted).....	3	0	1	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	10
175. Other Acute Poisonings	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
176. Other External Violence	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
XIV. Ill-Defined Diseases.													
177. Dropsy	1	0	2	2	5	1	5	1	1	2	2	2	24
178. Sudden Death	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
179. Unspecified or Ill-defined Causes of Death.....	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
180. Still Births	33	48	29	35	36	48	40	43	47	47	34	34	474
181. Premature Births	24	20	16	21	15	18	29	22	16	17	21	23	242
Totals.....	326	381	325	267	248	234	270	242	275	262	261	243	3334

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES

Table showing deaths by months from contagious diseases

DISEASE	July, 1907	August	September	October	November	December	January, 1908	February	March	April	May	June	Total
Diphtheria . . .	2	5	4	7	5	8	3	5	4	3	2	2	50
Scarlet Fever .	3	1	2	4	12	10	15	9	9	8	7	4	84
Smallpox	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Table showing present condition of contagious diseases

DISEASE	DURING THE YEAR		
	New cases reported	Recoveries reported	Deaths
Diphtheria	523	473	50
Scarlet Fever	569	485	84
Smallpox	33	33	0

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES

Table showing cases reported by months in comparison with preceding years

MONTH	DIPHTHERIA				SCARLET FEVER			
	1905	1906	1907	1908	1905	1906	1907	1908
July	49	31	29	31	10	5	31	23
August... ..	69	38	27	42	13	12	24	14
September	48	31	43	36	33	8	32	33
October	65	96	50	76	28	27	32	43
November	96	105	64	65	55	22	60	73
December.....	104	102	66	62	44	44	54	58
January.....	78	108	69	42	28	58	42	71
February	62	61	45	42	19	40	49	47
March.....	89	73	63	39	45	106	44	71
April	82	69	56	29	41	81	27	66
May	95	58	50	24	39	58	35	45
June	56	32	34	35	29	26	13	25
Total	893	804	596	523	384	487	443	569

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS.

The following is a total result of such inspection :

Number of pupils examined	46,713
Number of pupils excluded	2,756

CAUSES OF EXCLUSION

Scarlet fever	5
Diphtheria	4
Tonsillitis	441
Measles	65
Roetheln	9
Mumps	567
Smallpox	2
Chicken-pox	93
Whooping-cough	65
Pediculosis	512
Ring Worm	46
Impetigo	406
Scabies	89
Other Diseases	452
Total	2,756

BIRTHS REPORTED

For the year ending June 30, 1908

MONTH	Male	Female	Total
July, 1907	448	357	805
August	389	329	718
September	415	317	732
October.....	365	311	676
November	338	313	651
December	421	399	820
January, 1908 . . .	377	322	699
February	384	366	750
March	404	396	800
April . . .	556	471	1027
May . . .	360	359	719
June.....	568	531	1099
Total.....	5025	4471	9496

SUMMARY OF MORTALITY—*Continued*

Table showing computation for the death rate of the city.

MONTH	Total	Still-born	Died Outside of City	Premature Birth	Net
July, 1907.....	580	33	20	24	503
August	618	48	25	20	525
September	562	29	31	16	486
October	545	35	18	21	471
November	557	36	22	15	484
December	535	48	24	18	445
January, 1908	613	40	30	29	514
February	633	43	21	22	547
March	642	47	35	16	544
April	635	47	25	17	546
May	549	34	32	21	462
June	477	34	17	23	403
Total	6946	474	300	242	5930
Still-born premature birth, and died outside of city	1016				
Net total	5930				

Death rate per 1000 per annum 13.86 on a basis of an estimated population of 428,000 inhabitants. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, there were copied 6,946 certificates of deaths and 9,496 certificates of births, and copies of same forwarded to the Secretary of State at Lansing, Michigan.

573 certified copies of death certificates were issued during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, and the amount received for those for which a charge was made, deposited at the office of the City Treasurer.

69 copies were issued gratis to widows who desired them for use in pension claims.

For the remainder, 504 copies, a charge of fifty cents each was made, the amount received therefor being \$252.00.

Respectfully submitted,

H. T. RENSHAW,

Registrar



TENT HOUSE—TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL



TENT COLONY—TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL

REPORT OF MEDICAL INSPECTOR

Guy L. Kiefer, M. D., Health Officer :

DEAR SIR:—I have the honor to submit the following report as Medical Inspector and Disinfector for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1908.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Your intimate touch with the work in my district during the year leaves but little to suggest or, recommend at this time. The conditions in the eighteenth ward are about the same as at the time of the submission of my last report. You cannot hope for much in this territory until the rural idea has been effaced from the minds of the people, and sanitary laws, and conditions maintained. If it be impossible to publish the literature which I have already suggested in a former report, a few lectures by the Health Officer at the schools, and possibly the churches, would do much to eradicate the ungainly sights, improve the hygiene of the vicinity, and certainly lessen the ravages of disease. I would most respectfully urge that your attention be directed to this end. The appointment of an additional inspector has relieved me from the tuberculosis work entirely, which is in itself at this hour of sufficient magnitude to employ all the time of the physician to whom it has been assigned. The increased demands upon the time of your inspector to aid in the diagnosing of suspicious cases, aside from his regular duties, as well as upon your own time in the same direction, makes the addition of an other physician imperative, and I trust that your request in this regard will be acceded to by the appropriating powers.

SMALLPOX.

Only twenty-three, sporadic, cases of this disease made its appearance in my district; about one-third the number of the previous year, none of them originating within our borders. The customary rules as laid down by you have been followed as heretofore. Your personal knowledge of all of these cases, and my relation thereto make further comments unnecessary.

SCARLET FEVER.

A slight increase in the number of infected centers will be shown in my summary, as compared with last year, this was due largely to the new ward in my district, and its present unhealthy state, a lack of co-operation on the part of the people, and their failure to observe strict quarantine.

DIPHTHERIA.

The constant decrease in this disease, the well established use of antitoxine, practically removes it from the field of discussion, except to show that it still occupies the stage as a contagious disease, and has had our attention throughout the year, it might well be eliminated from this report.

TUBERCULOSIS AND PNEUMONIA.

This heading would be entirely unnecessary, were it not for the fact that my recommendation of last year with respect to the inauguration of a communicable diseases department, still seems worthy of your careful consideration. Pneumonia almost leads the van of those diseases that have caused the greatest fatalities during the year, and must soon be in the category of placardable ailments, along with measles, and tuberculosis, typhoid and meningitis. To properly classify and tabulate the same some system you shall soon have to formulate, it is obvious that the details can not be handled by the chief executive, and yet the work is absolutely essential if our department is to keep pace with other progressive

cities, and the advancing science of preventive medicine. Your efforts in this direction with respect to tuberculosis and the results thus far accomplished should be sufficient evidence to the appropriating powers to allow such extra clerks, as you may ask for at this time, to enable you to begin the important work here referred to, and until the same has been accomplished your duty in the premises seems clear.

I herewith append tabulated statement of the total number of inspections, disinfections and miscellaneous calls for the year.

Smallpox.	23
Chickenpox.	16
Measles	8
Scabes.....	1
Erysipelas.....	1
Typhoid.....	3
Impetigo.....	2
Tonsillitis	8
Tuberculosis.....	2
Miscellaneous.	20
Syphilis	2
Spinal Meningitis....	1
Aphthæ... ..	1
Negative Calls.....	23
Positive Calls.....	24
Scarlet Fever Disinfections	249
Diphtheria Disinfections	162
Total Calls.....	546

Respectfully submitted,

J. W. AMES, M. D.



WARD FOR FEMALE PATIENTS—TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL



PART OF DINING ROOM—TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL



SMALLPOX HOSPITAL

REPORT OF MEDICAL INSPECTOR AND DISINFECTOR.

DETROIT, MICHIGAN, July 1, 1908.

Guy L. Kiefer, M. D., Health Officer:

DEAR SIR:—I herewith respectfully submit my report as Medical Inspector and Disinfector for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1908.

Suspicious cases investigated as follows :

Smallpox	10	
Scarlet Fever	44	
Diphtheria	31	
Chicken-pox	60	
Measles	35	180
Calls made on persons under observation	112	
Vaccinated persons in factories and houses	200	

Miscellaneous Investigations.

Impetigo	}	158
Tonsillitis		
Urticaria		

Disinfections.

Smallpox	10
Scarlet Fever	258
Diphtheria	179
Total number of disinfections	447
Total number of calls on all cases	650

Respectfully submitted,

PHILIP J. LORANGER, M. D.,

Medical Inspector and Disinfector

REPORT OF QUARANTINE INSPECTOR

DETROIT, MICHIGAN, July 1, 1908.

Guy L. Kiefer. M. D., Health Officer :

DEAR SIR:—The following is my report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908.

	July, 1907	August	September	October	November	December	January, 1908	February	March	April	May	June	Totals
Number of Visits	218	125	184	281	218	228	166	289	163	354	140	101	2467
Number of Grocery orders	13	16	34	29	29	18	23	27	28	28	13	16	274
Number of Fuel Orders	0	0	3	6	4	3	6	8	5	5	0	0	40

It is most gratifying to report to the Health Officer that during my whole period of service up to June 30, 1908, the fiscal year ending then has proven to be the banner year of all as showing a reduction in the number of cases of contagious diseases. The afflicted people seem to understand, that to abide by the rules and instructions of the Board of Health will be best for all concerned.

Respectfully submitted,

B. F. SCHELLBERG,

Quarantine Inspector.

REPORT OF THE QUARANTINE INSPECTOR

DETROIT, MICHIGAN, July 1, 1908.

Guy L. Kiefer, M. D., Health Officer:

DEAR SIR:—I respectfully submit the following as my report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, for all that part of the city lying west of 12th street; and extending to the westerly city limits.

	July, 1907	August	September	October	November	December	January, 1908	February	March	April	May	June	Totals
Number of Visits	200	171	210	441	456	378	470	340	378	381	406	300	4131
Number of Grocery orders	25	17	25	57	52	34	41	33	57	66	38	46	491
Number of Fuel orders	2	0	0	2	5	5	8	6	10	4	3	1	46

In view of the rapid increase in population in the district above described, the small number of diphtheria, scarlet fever and small-pox cases occurring show that these diseases have been kept well in hand. During the first two years after annexation of this part of the city, contagious diseases were quite prevalent, but they have almost entirely disappeared so that now but a limited number of cases are reported.

Respectfully submitted,

HERMAN F. BOLDT,

Quarantine Inspector.

REPORT OF THE QUARANTINE INSPECTOR

DETROIT, MICH., July 1, 1908.

Guy L. Kiefer, M. D., Health Officer :

DEAR SIR:—The following is my report as Quarantine Inspector for that part of the city between St. Aubin avenue and 12th Street, for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1908.

	July, 1907	August	September	October	November	December	January, 1908	February	March	April	May	June	Totals
Number of Visits	67	106	162	382	402	384	403	429	413	332	362	128	3570
Number of Grocery orders	8	14	20	17	20	32	35	69	35	29	20	18	317
Number of Fuel orders	0	2	0	0	2	4	2	9	5	5	6	0	35

Respectfully submitted,

ROBT. P. VANDY,

Quarantine Inspector.

REPORT OF SMOKE INSPECTOR

DETROIT, MICH., July 1, 1908

Guy L. Kiefer, M. D., Health Officer:

DEAR SIR:—I respectfully submit the following as my report for the year ending June 30th, 1908.

Number of notices sent out, No. 1, 51; No. 2, 6	57
Number of letters sent out	76
Number of letters received	111
Number of mechanical stokers installed.	28
Number of mechanical stokers in course of being installed	7
Number of automatic smoke preventing devices installed.....	14
Number of steam jet devices installed.....	1
Number of unsatisfactory stokers removed and replaced by others	7
Number of steam jets removed and replaced by others....	1
Number of complaints made in Recorder's Court	41
Number of convictions	27
Number of cases suspended sentence	15
Number of fines imposed	4
Number of caaes taken under advisement	1
Number of cases dismissed found not guilty	1
Number of cases dismissed account ordinance invalid ...	21
Number of cases pending	1
Number of cases withdrawn because smoke had been abated.....	15
Number of abatements brought about by interviews and instructions ...	116
Amount of fines imposed, \$100, \$300, \$300, \$65, Total	\$765 00
Estimated cost of mechanical stokers installed and in course of being installed ...	28,000 00
Estimated cost of automatic smoke preventing devices installed	1,500 00
Estimated cost of steam jet devices installed ..	10 00
Total	\$29,510 00

Places where mechanical stokers were installed and are being installed during the year are as follows, those marked † are in course of construction.

Caille Bros.	1
Thomas Detroit Co.	2
Packard Motor Co.	4
Northern Engineering Works ...	1
Detroit Copper and Brass Rolling Mills	2
Detroit Hoist & Machine Co.	1
Great Lakes Engineering Works	2
Board of Education, Bishop School	2
Board of Education, Moore School	1
Board of Education, River Rouge School	1
Board of Education, Thomas School	1
Board of Education, Amos School ..	1
Board of Education, Columbian School	1
Board of Education, Palmer School	1
†Board of Education, Doty School ..	1
†Board of Education, Cass High School	1
†Board of Education, Eastern High School	1
Board of Education, Central High School	2
†House of Providence ...	2
Lowrie & Robinson	1
†Art Stove Co.	2
Detroit Graphite Co.	1
Detroit Oak Belt Co.	1
Detroit Can Co.	1
L. Brossy Co.	1
Total	35

Places where automatic smoke preventing devices were installed :

Detroit Excelsior Works	1
National Can Co.	1
Theo. Eaton & Son	1
Barrie & Saladin	1
C. R. Wilson Body Co.	1
Detroit Electroplating Co.	1
Michigan Pressed Brick Co.	1
Schwanbeck Bros.	2

American Injector Co.	1
Detroit Chair Co.	1
Anderson Carriage Co.	1
Vinton & Co.	2
Total	14

Number of complaints made in Recorder's Court, 37 as follows:—against

Hymen Rosenthal, tried, found not guilty. Not Inspector's case.
 Detroit United Railway No. 1, 3, 5, withdrawn owing to invalidity of ordinance.
 Detroit United Railway No. 2, 4, 6, withdrawn owing to invalidity of ordinance
 Thorpe, Hawley & Co., plead guilty, nuisance abated, sentence suspended.
 Norris Laundry Co. and J. W. Johnston, engineer. Engineer Johnson found guilty, fined \$100 or 30 days imprisonment. Case finally dismissed, ordinance invalid
 Detroit Screw Works, plead guilty, nuisance abated, sentence suspended.
 G. B. Essex, plead guilty, nuisance abated, sentence suspended.
 Detroit Copper & Brass Rolling Mills, case dismissed ordinance invalid.
 Eckhardt & Becker, found guilty fined \$300.
 Superior Match Co., plead guilty, nuisance abated, sentence suspended.
 Michigan Pressed Brick Co., found guilty, sentence suspended.
 Anderson Forge & Machine Co., found guilty, fined \$300.
 Union Station Association, found guilty, sentence held in abeyance and finally withdrawn owing to defect in ordinance.
 Union Station Association, found guilty, sentence held in abeyance and finally withdrawn owing to defect in ordinance.
 Seamless Steel Tubes Co., withdrawn owing to defective ordinance.
 La Mesurier Bros., withdrawn owing to defective ordinance.
 Art Stove Co., plead guilty sentence taken under advisement and finally withdrawn owing to defective ordinance.
 C. R. Wilson Body Co., complaint withdrawn owing to defect in ordinance.
 Northwestern Foundry and Supply Co., complaint withdrawn as above.
 Schwanbeck Bros., plead guilty, nuisance abated, sentence suspended.
 Hugh Wallace & Co., complaint withdrawn owing to defect in ordinance.
 Detroit Excelsior Works, plead guilty, nuisance abated, sentence suspended.
 American Car & Foundry Co., withdrawn owing to defect in ordinance.
 Detroit Brass Works, withdrawn owing to defect in ordinance.
 Great Lakes Engineering Works, case still pending.
 Detroit United Railway, withdrawn owing to defect in ordinance.
 Detroit United Railway, withdrawn owing to defect in ordinance.



NO. 1—DETROIT SEAMLESS STEEL TUBE CO.



NO 2—WHITE STAR LINE STEAMER TOLEDO



NO. 3—DETROIT WINDSOR AND BELLE ISLE FERRY CO.
STEAMER PLEASURE

Detroit Grand Haven & Milwaukee R. R., plead guilty, nuisance abated, sentence suspended.

Peoples Outfitting Co., plead guilty, nuisance abated sentence suspended.

Model Laundry, plead guilty, nuisance abated, sentence suspended.

Wesson Estate, nuisance abated, sentence suspended.

Hoyt Steam Laundry, found guilty, nuisance abated, sentence suspended.

Sievers & Erdman, found guilty, nuisance abated, sentence suspended.

J. Michels & Co., found guilty, sentence suspended to allow time to abate.

Vinton & Co., found guilty, nuisance abated, sentence suspended.

Traugott Schmidt & Sons, Robrt Brow, engineer, found guilty, sentence taken under advisement.

Abraham Jacobs, found guilty, nuisance abated sentence suspended.

Foster Smelting Co., found guilty, fined \$50. and \$15. costs.

Last year I drew your attention to the very liberal amount that had been spent by the manufacturers for the installation of smoke preventing devices especially to the gain in numbers of mechanical stokers and also to the reduction of the number of socalled smoke preventing devices. This year the tables are turned the number of mechanical stokers installed being only 35 as against 99 last year, while 15 smoke preventing devices were installed as against 13 last year. The only way I can account for this reversal is first, old established factories are gradually being equipped, fewer new factories were built and second, times were dull during most part of the year. One other thing which may have some influence in holding manufacturers back from purchasing mechanical stokers is the belief that producer gas plants are the coming thing. I am pleased however to refer you to the number of stokers installed by the Board of Education, 13 last year as against 11 in 1906-1907.

A number of cases referred to last year as river front cases are still doing business at the same old stands in the same old way. Some of them have been again complained against and the cases have been tried but so far the courts have not decided one way or the other. A few plants centrally located which previous to this last year had given us little cause for complaint have been making trouble by emitting dense volumes of black smoke. We have taken

the matter up with the owners and believe they are all now making an effort to abate the nuisance by ordering improvements in their furnace plants.

Under the heading of abatements brought about by interviews and instructions, 116, some of these plants were apartment buildings but a large majority of them were plants having devices which were allowed to get out of order or were cut out of commission by ignorant firemen.

Getting firemen to operate the devices in their charge properly has been one of our greatest difficulties. We now propose to make an example of a few by making complaints against them in the courts.

On page 58 is a photograph of one of our worst violators. They have been complained against, the case has been heard and taken under advisement. On pages 59 and 60 are photographs of White Star Line river steamers, and Detroit Belle Isle and Windsor ferry boats, and are fair samples of their every day performances. We have complaints against both companies pending in court.

The Michigan Central Tunnel Construction Company have by their land and river plants caused that district to look bad during the last year on account of the large volumes of smoke emitted from their smoke-stacks. This has been a hard problem to handle. Their machinery being constructed and adapted to that peculiar class of work only, alterations necessary to abate the smoke were impracticable. Consequently this department has been easy with them, believing when the tunnel is finished the construction plants, transfer boats removed, and the yard engines working by electricity would make up for the temporary inconvenience, and confined our efforts to cautioning them from time to time to be careful with their firing.

The year so far as we know has passed without any unpleasantness between this department and the people we have to get after.

We have arranged with the City Boiler Inspector to examine engineers and firemen as to their knowledge of the principles of combustion and handling stokers and smoke preventing devices and believe it will result in benefit to all parties concerned.

Yours very respectfully,

JOHN FAIRGRIEVE,

Smoke Inspector.

REPORT OF SANITARY ENGINEER

DETROIT, MICH., June 30, 1908.

Guy L. Kiefer, M. D., Health Officer :

DEAR SIR:—I beg leave to submit the following report of the work of the sanitary department for the year ending June 30th, 1908.

The tables show the character and amount of work performed during the year just ended. The increase is in accordance with the growth of the city which has been less than the year previous owing to the money stringency of last fall and winter. The sanitary squad for the investigation and abatement of nuisance complaints is too small to secure proper abatement during the hot months of June, July August and September. The force could be doubled during these months and then have all they could do to get quick results and quick results are needed in many cases. When the force is small it takes too long for the men to get around.

Unsanitary, open garbage and manure boxes, are the cause of the greatest number of these complaints. Filthy privies come next and then follow nuisance from keeping pigs, chickens, ducks, geese, cats and dogs in confined quarters.

If our alleys were cleaned at regular intervals of once a week and the house holders every where obliged to keep covered garbage receptacles sufficiently large to hold at least two days supply, one-half of the nuisance complaints would cease. Many complaints are due to bad feeling between neighbors and all such are reported, no cause for complaint. Frequently wrong address is given and the complaint can not be located. Most of the complaints are abated within six days from date of notice served but many have

to be taken into court and such linger from 30 to 60 days, but in time all are abated. Quicker service could be had with a larger force.

The office force has hardly kept pace with the growth of the city during the past five years.

INSPECTION OF PLUMBING AND DRAINAGE WORK

MONTH	Plumbing of Buildings		Finals	Sewers	Specials	Smoke Tests	Total
	New	Old					
July, 1907.....	433	67	75	460	96	3	1134
August	487	101	55	509	80	8	1240
September ..	339	101	115	453	121	3	1132
October ...	414	78	90	584	69	2	1237
November.....	322	81	109	371	78	10	971
December	217	55	212	238	81	8	811
January, 1908	199	64	420	226	59	6	974
February	112	56	563	148	88	1	968
March	194	123	379	389	98	6	1189
April	368	139	160	545	94	2	1308
May	348	140	67	494	113	3	1165
June	391	145	132	564	111	6	1349
Total.							13,478
Last year.....							11,645
Increase							1,833

Work by sanitary police :

MONTH	Nuisance complaints investigated	Circulars on contagious disease distributed	Houses Placarded for		
			Scarlet Fever	Diph- theria	Smallpox
July, 1907.....	418	96	14	18	0
August.....	277	99	6	27	0
September.....	237	156	26	26	0
October.....	147	270	28	62	0
November.....	114	264	43	45	0
December.....	106	234	33	45	0
January, 1908.....	97	241	46	35	0
February.....	89	183	30	31	0
March.....	201	167	37	21	1
April.....	215	225	56	19	0
May.....	287	150	33	17	0
June.....	361	96	10	22	0
Total.....	2549	2181	362	368	1
Last year.....	2402	2154	290	428	6

Complaints for non collection of garbage :

1907						1908					
July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
358	273	531	188	105	161	119	214	72	51	105	68

Cost of Quarantine :

MONTH	No. of Families		No. of Persons Supplied	Cost of Supplies to		
	Quaran- tined	Supplied		Families	City Hospital	Total
July, 1907.....	32	13	71	\$ 98 01	\$ 99 82	\$ 197 83
August.....	33	17	90	108 97	47 90	156 87
September.....	52	26	131	192 56	56 66	249 22
October.....	90	31	158	258 22	17 83	276 05
November.....	88	35	185	239 33	2 95	242 28
December.....	78	36	175	211 38		211 38
January, 1908.....	81	36	179	269 32	29 46	298 78
February.....	61	28	205	365 04	15 29	380 33
March.....	58	37	188	335 71	64 57	400 28
April.....	75	36	173	311 55	85 53	397 08
May.....	50	29	128	243 86	44 81	288 67
June.....	32	28	130	224 40	69 56	293 96
Total.....	730	362	1813	2,858 35	534 38	3,392 73
Last year.....	724	367	1886	2,594 91	1,048 52	3,543 43

Respectfully submitted,

A. B. RAYMOND,

Sanitary Engineer.

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL INSPECTOR

JANUARY 8, 1908

Guy L. Kiefer, M. D., Health Officer:

DEAR SIR:—I beg leave to submit the following report of alterations and improvements required in the public school buildings of the City of Detroit to place the same in a proper sanitary condition.

ALGER SCHOOL

The 4 inch vents on the drain of the boys, and girls, closets should be taken off of run between last two closets instead of the end of run.

Urinals in the boys toilet room should be moved to center of floor.

Fan blower system of heating should be cut off entirely from the toilet rooms and same heated by direct radiation only.

Cold air supply for the present blower system should be taken from the roof instead of ground line.

AMOS SCHOOL

The cold air supply for the present blower system should be taken from the roof of building instead of ground line.

The range closets in the four present toilet rooms on the first and second floors should be condemned and modern closets installed at once.

Each toilet room should be heated by direct radiation and blower system cut off entirely and vented by electric fan into a stack carried above the roof.

Urinals in the boys toilet rooms should be condemned and modern urinals installed in the center of room.

BAGLEY SCHOOL

This school is now heated and ventilated by the Smead hot air system. This system should be done away with and the modern blower system installed. I found fixtures in the boys and girls toilet rooms satisfactory. These toilet rooms are now vented by natural draft only, electric fans should be installed in vent ducts and ducts used to vent the toilet rooms only.

BARSTOW SCHOOL

This school is now heated and ventilated by the Smead hot air system. This system should be done away with and the modern blower system installed.

I found that the present foul air ducts from toilet rooms in the basement also take air from school rooms above and ventilation is obtained by natural draft only. Toilet rooms should be vented by electric fans carried into shaft above the roof and used for toilet rooms only. Found closets and urinals in this school satisfactory.

BEARD SCHOOL

This school is now heated and ventilated by the Smead hot air system. This system should be done away with and the modern blower system installed.

Closets and urinals now installed are what is known as the Smead dry system. The entire system of heating, ventilation and plumbing should be condemned and modern system of heating, ventilation and plumbing installed including electric fans for ventilation of toilet rooms. This school is located in the 18th ward formerly Woodmere; the new system of sewerage now being installed in this ward is within a few hundred feet of this school and by the time money is available for overhauling this work there will be no trouble to get proper drainage.

BELLEFONTAINE SCHOOL

This school is now heated and ventilated by the Smead hot air system. This system should be done away with and the modern blower system installed.

The entire plumbing system of this school should be condemned and modern fixtures installed as soon as possible, also provide electric fans for the ventilation of the toilet rooms.

This school is at present in a very unsanitary condition and something should be done at once to place the same in a sanitary condition.

BELLEVUE SCHOOL

The cold air for the present blower system should be taken from roof of building instead of the ground line. Closets in the boys and girls toilet rooms are all satisfactory. The urinals should be moved to the center of floor.

The present blower system should be cut off from the toilet rooms and same heated by direct radiation only. Toilet rooms should be vented by electric fans into stack carried above the roof of building.

Proper bell traps should be placed in the basement floors to allow for proper flushing of same.

BERRY SCHOOL

This school is now heated and ventilated by the Smead hot air system. The system should be done away with and the modern blower system installed. Urinals in the boys toilet rooms are satisfactory.

Closets in boys and girls toilet rooms should be condemned and modern closets installed. Toilet rooms should be vented by electric fans into stack carried above the roof of building.

New drinking fountains should be installed.

BISHOP SCHOOL

This school is supposed to be torn down and replaced by a modern building as soon as the new addition now under construction is completed. The toilet rooms, as it now stands, are in a very unsanitary condition.

BROWNSON SCHOOL

This school is now heated and ventilated by the Smead hot air system. This system should be done away with and the modern blower system installed.

Closets and urinals in the boys and girls toilet rooms are satisfactory.

Toilet rooms should be vented by electric fans into a stack carried above the roof.

CAMPAU SCHOOL

The water motor should be moved to the rear wall and the pit now in the basement floor filled in.

The toilet rooms should be heated by direct radiation only and vented by electric fans into a stack carried above the roof, and the present urinals in boys toilet room moved to center of floor.

The cold air supply for the present blower system should be taken from roof of building, instead of ground line where the supply is contaminated by the foul air from the air inlet to the trap.

CAMPBELL SCHOOL

The cold air supply for the old building is taken from the front of building 10 feet above the grade, this should be carried to the roof. The cold air supply for the new addition is taken from the rear of building at the ground line and is contaminated by the foul odors from barns in rear of same, this supply should be taken from the roof of the building.

The closets in the four toilet rooms on the first and second floors should be removed and modern closets installed. One glass urinal on lower floor in boys toilet room is inadequate and more urinals stalls should be provided and same be placed in the center of floor and toilet rooms vented by electric fans into a stack carried above the roof.

CAPRON SCHOOL

The toilet rooms in this school should be heated by direct radiation only.

Fixtures in toilet rooms are satisfactory.

CARY SCHOOL

The urinals in this school in the boys toilet rooms should be moved to the center of floor. Closets in the boys and girls toilet rooms are satisfactory.

Toilet rooms should be vented by electric fans into a stack carried above the roof of building.

CASS SCHOOL

The cold air supply for the present blower system should be taken from the roof instead of the ground line.

The toilet rooms should be vented by electric fans into stacks carried above the roof of building, and the ventilation of these toilet rooms should be done as soon as possible.

CHANDLER SCHOOL

The urinals in the boys toilet rooms should be moved to the center of floor.

The toilet rooms should be heated by direct radiation.

CHENEY SCHOOL

The cold air supply for the present blower system should be taken from the roof instead of ground line.

The toilet rooms should be heated by direct radiation only.

CLAY SCHOOL

The building is now heated by the Smead hot air system. This system should be done away with and the modern blower system installed.

The toilet rooms should be vented by electric fans carried into a stack above the roof.

CLINTON SCHOOL

The cold air supply for the present blower system should be taken from the roof of building instead of ground line.

The Smead closets now in use in the boys and girls toilet rooms should be removed and modern closets installed. The toilet rooms

should be vented by electric fans into a stack carried above the roof.

COLUMBIAN SCHOOL

This building is now heated and ventilated by the Smead hot air system. This system should be done away with and the modern blower system installed.

The Smead closets now in use in the boys and girls toilet rooms should be removed and modern closets installed.

The toilet rooms should be vented by electric fans into a stack carried above the roof.

CRAFT SCHOOL

The urinals now in use in the boys toilet room should be removed and modern closets installed.

The toilet rooms should be vented by electric fans into a stack carried above the roof.

CUSTER SCHOOL

This building is in a general dilapidated condition, ventilation of the school rooms is obtained by opening of windows only.

The only closet facilities in use are a large vault in rear of the yard.

This building should be condemned for school purposes.

DICKINSON SCHOOL

This building is now heated and ventilated by the Smead hot air system. This system should be done away with and the modern blower system installed.

The Smead closets now in use in the boys and girls toilet rooms should be removed and modern closets installed.

The toilet rooms should be vented by electric fans into a stack carried above the roof.

DUFFIELD SCHOOL

The cold air supply for the present blower system should be taken from the roof instead of the ground line.

The toilet rooms should be vented by electric fans into a stack carried above the roof, and heated by direct radiation only.

ESTABROOK SCHOOL

The cold air supply for the present blower system should be taken from the roof of the building instead of the ground line, the air now supplied this building is very bad.

The urinals now in use in the boys toilet room should be moved to the center of floor.

The toilet rooms should be heated by direct radiation only and vented by electric fans into a stack carried above the roof.

EVERETT SCHOOL

This building is now heated and ventilated by the Smead hot air system. This system should be done away with and the modern blower system installed.

The toilet rooms should be vented by electric fans into stack carried above the roof.

FAIRBANKS SCHOOL

The toilet rooms are now vented into class rooms above, through heating flues. These rooms should be vented by electric fans into a stack carried above the roof.

The Smead hot air system of heating and ventilating now in use should be condemned and the modern blower system installed.

The boys toilet room on the second floor is not used this should either be put in commission or done away with. The closets as they now stand with no water supply are a menace to the health of the children attending this school.

The pits under the cellar bottom are now filled with stagnant water these should be filled in.

FARRAND SCHOOL

Glass bottoms now in floor under boys urinals should be removed and asphalt bottoms installed.

This toilet rooms should be heated by direct radiation only and vented by electric fans into stack carried above the roof.

More closet accommodations should be supplied in the boys toilet room.

FERRY SCHOOL

The Smead hot air system of heating and ventilating now in use in this building should be removed and the modern blower system installed.

The closets now in use in this building should be removed and modern closets installed.

The toilet rooms should be vented by electric fans into a stack carried above the roof.

FIELD SCHOOL

The Smead hot air system of heating and ventilating now in use in this building should be removed and the modern blower system installed.

The toilet rooms should be vented by electric fans into a stack carried above the roof.

The range closets now in use in the girls toilet room should be removed and modern closets installed.

New drinking fountains should be installed.

FIRNANE SCHOOL

The cold air supply for the present blower system should be taken from the roof instead of the ground line, near alley.

The Smead closets now in use in the boys and girls toilet rooms should be removed and modern closets installed.

The toilet rooms should be heated by direct radiation only and vented by electric fans into a stack carried above the roof.

FRANKLIN SCHOOL

The toilet rooms in this building should be vented by electric fans into a stack carried above the roof and heated by direct radiation only.

GARFIELD SCHOOL

The vents on the sewer lines of the boys and girls toilet rooms are stopped by backage from closets, these vent lines should be reconstructed so as to remain clear at all times.

The toilet rooms should be heated by direct radiation only and vented by electric fans into a stack carried above the roof.

GILLIES SCHOOL

The urinals in the boys toilet room should be moved to center of floor.

The toilet rooms should be heated by direct radiation only and vented by electric fans into a stack carried above the roof.

GOLDBERG SCHOOL

The urinals [now in use in the boys toilet room should be moved to center of floor.

The toilet rooms should be heated by direct radiation only.

HANCOCK SCHOOL

No recommendations. In first class condition.

HARRIS SCHOOL

The cold air supply for the present blower system should be taken from the roof of building instead of the ground line.

The range closets now in use in the toilet rooms should be removed and modern closets installed.

The urinals in the boys toilet room should be moved to center of floor.

The toilet rooms should be heated by direct radiation only and vented by electric fans into a stack carried above the roof.

New drinking fountains should be installed.

HIGGINS SCHOOL

The Smead system of heating and ventilating operated by auxiliary fan system run by gas engine.

Closets are what is known as the Smead dry system, it is impossible to maintain fires under these closets on account of water standing in pits up to top of fire box. Appropriation should be made for installing modern heating and ventilating and plumbing in this building so that work can be installed as soon as drainage can be obtained.

This building with present closet system is in a very unsanitary condition and steps should be taken to hasten the day when drainage can be had. With present closets and urinals this building should not be used for school purposes.

HOUGHTON SCHOOL

The cold air supply for the present blower system should be taken from the roof of building instead of the ground line.

The ground floor of this building lies right on ground, no basement, only dug out enough for boiler and engine room. The trenches dug through underneath the building for heating ducts form a runway for rats.

The fixtures in toilet room on the first, second and third floors are satisfactory.

The toilet rooms are now ventilated by natural draft only, they should be vented by electric fans into stack carried above roof.

It would be best if this building were torn down and a modern building put up to take its place.

HUBBARD SCHOOL

This school is now heated and ventilated by the Smead hot air system. This system should be replaced by the modern blower system.

The toilet rooms should be vented by electric fans into a stack carried above the roof.

IRVING SCHOOL

The cold air supply for the present blower system should be taken from the roof of building instead of ground line.

The toilet rooms should be vented by electric fans into a stack carried above the roof, these rooms are now vented through the building.

JACKSON SCHOOL

This building is now heated and ventilated by the Smead hot air system. This system should be replaced by the modern blower system.

The Smead closets now in use in the boys toilet room should be replaced by modern closets. The toilet rooms should be vented by electric fan into stack carried above the roof.

JEFFERSON SCHOOL

The cold air supply for the present blower system should be taken from roof of building instead of ground line.

The toilet rooms should be heated by direct radiation only and vented by electric fans into a stack carried above the roof.

JOHNSTON SCHOOL

This building is now heated and ventilated by the Smead hot air system. This system should be replaced by the modern blower system.

The toilet rooms should be heated by direct radiation only and vented by electric fans into stack carried above the roof.

JONES MYRA SCHOOL

The urinals now in use in the boys toilet should be removed to center of floor.

The toilet rooms should be heated by direct radiation only.

LILLIBRIDGE SCHOOL

The range closets and urinals now in use in this building should be condemned and modern fixtures installed.

The present toilet rooms have no ventilation from them, only through the building. These should be vented by electric fans into a stack carried above the roof.

LINCOLN SCHOOL

The Smead and range closets now in use in this building should be condemned and modern closets installed.

The cold air for the present blower system should be taken from roof of building instead of ground line.

The toilet rooms should be heated by direct radiation only, and vented by electric fans into a stack carried above the roof.

LOGAN SCHOOL

This building is heated by hot air furnaces.

The only closet arrangements are vaults in the rear of the building. No sewers in this locality. No alterations can be made in this school until drainage can be obtained.

LYSTER SCHOOL

The cold air supply for the present blower system should be taken from the roof of building instead of ground line.

The range closets now in use in toilet rooms of this building should be condemned and replaced by modern closets.

The toilet rooms should be heated by direct radiation only and vented by electric fans into stack carried above the roof.

MCGRAW SCHOOL

The urinals now in use in the boys toilet room should be moved to the center of floor.

The toilet rooms should be heated by direct radiation only and vented by electric fans into stack carried above the roof.

MCKINLEY SCHOOL

The urinals now in use in the boys toilet rooms should be moved to center of floor.

The wall of toilet rooms around heating flues should be built up, the rooms should be heated by direct radiation only and vented by electric fans into stacks carried above the roof.

MCKINSTRY SCHOOL

The urinals now in use in the boys toilet room should be moved to center of floor.

The toilet rooms should be heated by direct radiation only.

MCMILLAN SCHOOL

The cold air supply for the present blower system should be taken from the roof of building instead of ground line, this change should be made at once on account of the surroundings.

The urinals in the boys toilet room should be placed in center of floor.

The toilet rooms should be heated by direct radiation only and vented by electric fans into stack carried above the roof.

MONTIETH SCHOOL

The urinals in the boys toilet room should be placed in center of floor.

The toilet rooms should be heated by direct radiation only.

MORLEY SCHOOL

The urinals in the boys toilet room should be placed in the center of floor.

The toilet rooms should be heated by direct radiation only and vented by electric fans into stack carried above the roof.

NEWBERRY SCHOOL

This building is partly heated and ventilated by the steam blower system and partly by hot air furnaces, the entire building should be heated and ventilated by the blower system.

The toilet rooms should be heated by direct radiation only.

NORVEL SCHOOL

The cold air supply for the present blower system should be taken from the roof of building instead of ground line at alley.

The Smead closets now in use in the boys toilet room should be replaced by modern closets.

The toilet rooms should be heated by direct radiation only and vented by electric fans into stack carried above the roof.

New drinking fountains should be installed.

OWEN SCHOOL

Urinals now in use in the boys room should be placed in the center of floor.

The walls of the toilet rooms should be built up around heating flues.

The toilet rooms should be heated by direct radiation only.

The switch for fan in foul air duct should be placed in the basement instead of attic.

PALMER SCHOOL

The Smead closets now in use in this building should be replaced by modern closets.

The Smead system of heating and ventilating in the old building and the hot air system with fan in the new addition should be replaced with modern blower system.

The toilet rooms should be vented by electric fans into stacks carried above the roof.

PARKE SCHOOL

The urinals now in use in the boys toilet room should be placed in center of floor.

The toilet rooms should be heated by direct radiation only and vented by electric fans into stacks carried above the roof.

PINGREE SCHOOL

The urinals now in use in the boys toilet room should be placed in center of floor.

The toilet rooms should be heated by direct radiation only and vented by electric fans into stacks carried above the roof.

PITCHER SCHOOL

The cold air supply for the present blower system should be taken from the roof of the building instead of the ground line.

The toilet rooms should be heated by direct radiation only and vented by electric fans into stacks carried above the roof.

POE SCHOOL

The cold air supply for the present blower system should be taken from the roof instead of the ground line.

The range closets in the boys and girls toilet rooms should be condemned and modern closets installed.

Urinals now in use in the boys toilet rooms should be removed to center of floor.

Toilet rooms should be heated by direct radiation only and vented by electric fans into stacks carried above the roof.

POTTER SCHOOL

This building is now heated and ventilated by the Smead hot

air system. This system should be replaced with the modern blower system.

The toilet rooms should be vented by electric fans into stacks carried above the roof, as present stack acts as vent for toilet and school rooms above.

PRESTON SCHOOL

This building is now heated and ventilated by the Smead hot air system. This system should be done away with and the modern blower system installed.

The range closets now in use in the boys and girls toilet rooms should be condemned and modern closets installed.

The toilet rooms should be vented by electric fans into stacks carried above the roof.

ROBERTS SCHOOL

This building is now heated and ventilated by the Smead hot air system. This system should be done away with and the modern blower system installed.

The Smead closets now in use in the boys toilet room should be replaced by modern closets.

The toilet rooms should be vented by electric fans into stacks carried above the roof, as the present vent flues from the toilet rooms vent the school rooms also.

ROSE SCHOOL

The cold air supply for the present blower system should be taken from the roof of the building instead of the ground line.

The toilet rooms should be heated by direct radiation only, and vented by electric fans into stacks carried above the roof.

RUSSELL SCHOOL

The toilet rooms should be heated by direct radiation only and vented by electric fans into stacks carried above the roof.

New drinking fountains should be installed.

SCRIPPS SCHOOL

The cold air supply for the present blower system should be taken from the roof of the building, instead of 10 feet above the grade of alley.

The urinals in the boys toilet room should be moved to the center of floor.

The toilet rooms should be heated by direct radiation only, and vented by electric fans into stack carried above the roof.

SILL SCHOOL

The toilet rooms should be heated by direct radiation only.

SMITH SCHOOL

Urinals in the boys toilet room should be removed to the center of the floor.

The toilet rooms should be heated by direct radiation only.

THOMAS SCHOOL

Urinals in the boys toilet room should be removed to center of the floor.

The toilet rooms should be heated by direct radiation only.

TAPPAN SCHOOL

The cold air supply for the present blower system should be taken from roof of building, instead of ground line near alley.

Urinals in the boys toilet rooms on the first and second floors should be removed and modern urinals installed in center of floor.

All toilet rooms in the building should be heated by direct radiation and vented by electric fans into stacks carried above the roof.

TILDEN SCHOOL

All toilet rooms should be heated by direct radiation only and vented by electric fans into stacks carried above the roof.

The cold air supply for the present blower system should be taken from roof of building instead of ground line near street.

TROWBRIDGE SCHOOL

No recommendations. In first class condition.

VANDYKE SCHOOL

The cold air for the present blower system should be taken from roof of building instead of the ground line.

The range closets now in use in the toilet rooms should be replaced by modern closets.

The toilet rooms should be heated by direct radiation only and vented by electric fans carried into stacks above the roof.

New drinking fountains should be installed.

WASHINGTON SCHOOL

This building is now heated and ventilated by the Smead hot air system. The air for these furnaces is taken from the alley also from sides of building which is contaminated by air from closet vaults located around building. This system should be abandoned, and the modern blower system with air taken from roof of building installed.

All toilet rooms should be vented by electric fans into stack carried above the roof.

WEBSTER SCHOOL

The cold air supply for the present blower system should be taken from the roof of building instead of ground line.

The toilet rooms should be heated by direct radiation only.

Proper concrete floor should be laid in the janitor's room in basement, wall of the manual training room in basement should be plastered and all decayed wainscotting in basement removed and walls put in proper shape.

A trap should be placed under grating of area in rear of boys toilet room.

WILKINS SCHOOL

The building is now heated and ventilated by the Smead hot air system. This system should be done away with and the modern blower system installed.

New drinking fountains should be installed.

All toilet rooms should be vented by electric fans into stacks carried above the roof.

WILLIAMS SCHOOL

This building is now heated and ventilated by the Smead hot air system. This system should be done away with and the modern blower system installed.

All toilet rooms should be vented by electric fans into stacks carried above the roof.

New drinking fountains should be installed; also new basin for second floor hall and waste for these basins be carried into sewer direct instead of draining over drinking fountains.

WINGERT SCHOOL

School not in commission.

KNOCK SCHOOL

This school is heated by hot air furnaces which allow gasses to escape into school rooms above.

The only closet arrangements are vaults in the rear of the building.

No sewers in this locality, no alterations can be made in the plumbing until drainage is obtained.

EASTERN HIGH SCHOOL

The cold air supply for the blower systems should be taken from the roof of building instead of the ground line.

Urinals in the boys toilet room should be removed to center of floor. All toilet rooms should be heated by direct radiation and vented by electric fans into stacks carried above the roof.

Urinals in the male teachers toilet room should be removed and the closets used instead. This room should also be vented by an electric fan into a stack carried above roof.

WESTERN HIGH SCHOOL

Plumbing fixtures are all satisfactory.

All toilet rooms should be heated by direct radiation only and vented by electric fans into stacks carried through the roof.

CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL

The cold air supply should be taken from the roof of building instead of the ground line.

Urinals in the boys toilet rooms should be removed to center of floor.

The plumbing in this building is in bad repair and should be put in shape at once. All toilet rooms should be heated by direct radiation only, and vented by electric fans into stack carried above the roof.

Respectfully submitted,

W. G. WILLIAMSON,

Special Inspector.

REPORT OF ANALYST AND BACTERIOLOGIST.

JULY 1st, 1908.

Guy L. Kiefer, M. D., Health Officer:

DEAR SIR:—I beg to submit the following report of the work done in this department during the past year ending June 30th, 1908.

BACTERIOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT

Cultures for Bacillus Diphtheriæ	838
Cultures in which Bac. Diph. were found	238
Cultures in which Bac. Diph. were not found	600
Sputa for Tubercle bacilli	468
Specimens in which Tbc. were found	198
Specimens in which Tbc. were not found	270
Examinations for Diplococcus Gonorrhœa	43
Examinations for Diplococcus Pneumoniæ	17
Plate culture of water	108
Widal agglutination tests	56
Sections cut for meat examination	14
Animal inoculations	32
Specimens of pus examined	19
Fleuritic effusions examined	6
Examinations for intestinal parasites	3
Examinations for trichina	4
Blood examinations for Hæmatozoon malaricæ	3
Myiasis	1

CHEMICAL EXAMINATIONS

Milk Analyses	1776
Samples of milk below standard	42
Samples of cream	69
Samples of water	25
Samples of milk for preservatives	1847
Samples of milk containing preservatives	1

Estimations of CO 2 in air	108
Chicken poisoned,	1
Proprietary medicines	6
Fruit for sodas, (preservatives)	2
Miscellaneous food analyses	24
Human milk	3
Candy	1
Butter	1
Condensed milk	3
Ketchup	5
Wall paper for arsenic	1
Ice Cream	4
Alcohol estimations	7
Diazo reactions	11

MISCELLANEOUS

In court	7
Diphtheria sets prepared	1020
Culture media prepared c. c.	34.000

MILK

During the past year 1776 samples of milk have come into the laboratory for examination of these 42 were below the legal standard which is as follows :

Total solids not less than	12.5 per cent.
Butter fat not less than	3.0 " "
Watery fluid not more than	87.5 " "
Specific gravity between	1029-1033.

Eighteen hundred and forty-seven samples were examined for preservatives and formaldehyde was found in one.

Milk as secreted by a healthy cow is free from bacteria.

The residual milk left in the teats and ducts is however contaminated from outside sources, bacteria entering the ducts, and should be thrown away and not mixed with the whole milking. The source of bacteria in milk is from the following principal sources :

- (1) Dirty hands and udder.
- (2) Dirty utensils.
- (3) Exposure of milk to dust, etc.

Infection having taken place from these sources it is influenced

- (1) By temperature.
- (2) By time elapsing.
- (3) By the interrelationship of different species of bacteria and germicidal action of the milk.

The number of bacteria in milk is at first dependent on the extent of the original contamination, but the number found at later hours is more dependent on the rapidity of growth.

Bacteria that enters the milk during milking do not begin to increase as a rule during the first 4-8 hours at first they slowly decrease then starting to multiply rapidly, the length of time during which this initial decrease lasts varies according to the temperature and if this is kept below 50 Fahrenheit, such milk will commonly at the end of 24 hours contain fewer bacteria than at the start.

WATER.

Analyses of the city water supply (samples drawn from the faucet after running for five minutes) show that the supply is of very constant composition. Total solids vary from 116.6 per M, in September to 142.6 per M in April. During the spring the downcoming ice stirs up the shallow bottom in Lake St. Clair and the inorganic contents of the water in particular are increased owing to the suspended dirt. The bacterial count varies from 96 per c. c. to 720 per c. c. the latter count only existing for a day or so in the spring. At no time this year have colon bacilli or other evidence of sewage contamination been observed.

Eight hundred and thirty-eight cultures from suspected cases of diphtheria were examined this year, two hundred and thirty-eight or twenty-eight per cent. of which contained the diphtheria bacillus.

In 1883 the presence of a bacillus in the pseudo-membrane of diphtheria was demonstrated by Klebs and in the following year Loeffler isolated and grew this organism in pure culture. Since the above time the name diphtheria has been limited to a pseudo-membranous inflammation characterized by the presence of the diphtheria bacillus.

As our recent researches have progressed we have found that a very similar lesion can be produced by other infections, particularly by streptococci and some diplococci.

The question often arises as to whether bacteriological examination increases or decreases the number of cases classed as diphtheria. It is certain that some cases of mild sore throat are now classed as diphtheria which were not so classified before, but on the other there are many cases presenting well marked lesions on the fauces and many exudates coexisting with scarlet fever which bacteriological examination throw out as cases not diphtheria.

TUBERCULOSIS

Four hundred and sixty-eight specimens of sputum have been examined for the tubercle bacillus, one hundred and ninety-eight were found to contain this organism or forty-two per cent.

The recent action of the Board in providing proper corked containers blank, and a suitable case for specimens is very good one and a measure much needed. Specimens were received in milk bottles and tea cups with merely a piece of paper tied over the top and half the infectious material outside the container.

Yours respectfully,

E. H. HAYWARD, M. D.

REPORT OF MEAT INSPECTORS.

JULY 1, 1908

Guy L. Kiefer, M. D., Health Officer:

DEAR SIR—The following is a report of the work done by us during the year ending June 30, 1908.

INSPECTIONS OF MEAT OFFERED FOR SALE:

Cadillac Square and other markets—Carcasses beef, 33,537; dressed sheep, 67,589; dressed calves, 29,113; dressed hogs, 14,561; dressed poultry, 626,850 lbs.; fish, 504,060 lbs. Chicago Beef Houses—Carcasses beef, 27,770; dressed sheep, 21,150; dressed calves, 8,980; dressed hogs, 5,950. Various Slaughter Houses—Carcasses beef, 18,050; dressed sheep, 18,950; dressed calves, 13,620.

INSPECTIONS OF LIVE STOCK:

Michigan Central Stock Yards—Cattle 56,530; sheep 115,410; calves 39,415; hogs 267,120. Cadillac Square and other markets—crates poultry 5,948.

INSPECTIONS OF MARKETS, SLAUGHTER HOUSES, AND COMMISSION HOUSES:

Made 3,040 calls at retail markets; 936 calls at slaughter houses; 1,035 calls at three fish houses and six Chicago beef houses; 915 calls at Eastern and Western Markets and all commission houses. All wholesale markets located on Cadillac Square which we visited on an average of three times a week. Twenty retail stalls daily at Central Market.

CONDEMNED MEATS.

RETAIL MARKETS.

Spoiled and unwholesome meats—25,190 lbs.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MARKETS.

551 Dressed Sheep 14,441 lbs.	4 Boxes brains.
239 Dressed Calves 14,235 lbs.	8 Boxes cheese 150 lbs.
10 Dressed Hogs 1,275 lbs.	3 Boxes head cheese 180 lbs.
1 Dressed Steer 250 lbs.	1 Tub lard 50 lbs.
Smothered Poultry 6,365.	110 lbs. butter.
Dressed Poultry 2,480 lbs.	3½ Dozen rabbits.
Fish 3,735.	24 Crates eggs.
Beef 25,187 lbs. consisting of carcasses, quarters, sides, rounds, etc.	1 Car watermelons.
Veal 725 lbs. consisting of fronts, quarters, etc.	45 Bushels apples.
Hams 524 lbs. consisting of boiled and smoked hams.	8 Bunches bananas.
5 Slunk calves.	8 Bushels pears.
1 Bull.	17 Bushels tomatoes.
Pork ribs 1,910 lbs.	Live Stock condemned at Michigan Central Stock Yards:
Pork loins 175 lbs.	Cattle 91.
3 bbls. Hogs' livers.	Sheep 561.
1 bbl. Beef livers.	Calves 459.
1 Box pigs feet.	Hogs 11.

REMARKS.

Your inspectors would recommend that an ordinance to prevent the erection throughout the city of small slaughter houses be enacted as the operation of these small slaughter houses causes more or less of a nuisance in their neighborhoods, and property to decline in value. The city having grown so much in population and territory, it is impossible for two inspectors to properly make all the necessary inspections.

Within the last year improvements have been made in various slaughter houses in the way of cement and brick floors.

Regarding the Michigan Central Stock Yards which have been lately cleaned by order of the Federal Government, we wish to

suggest that proper drainage, sewerage, pavement, city water and proper toilet accommodations should be provided.

We recommend that the stock yards company be compelled to furnish city water for its yards, and also make proper and sufficient connections with the city sewer in Waterman avenue, which would be a great benefit to these yards.

The increase of business at the Michigan Central Stock Yards demands close attention and inspection. A territory of fifteen acres of land is covered by these yards, which is more than one man can properly attend to. The assistance of an additional inspector would be of much value to the city. We also ask that calves that belong to milch cows be not allowed to be put in sales yards to be mixed up with hogs, sheep and cattle. They should be kept with their mothers, while they are stored in the stock yards.

We believe the people of Detroit are supplied with wholesome and healthy meats. We desire to compliment and thank Dr. L. K. Green and his assistants for their co-operation and help in our work.

Respectfully submitted,

JACOB L. WALTZ,
FRANK KOLB,

Meat Inspectors.

REPORT OF HONORARY MEAT INSPECTOR

JULY 1, 1908.

Guy L. Kiefer, M. D., Health Officer :

SIR:—I beg to submit the following report as Honorary Meat Inspector for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908.

There have been inspected under my supervision at the time of slaughter 423,522 hogs; 23,644 sheep; 19,637 cattle, and 11,308 calves.

Of the 423,522 hogs inspected 915 carcasses and 8,122 parts were condemned for the following causes:

Carcasses:

Bruises	4
Cholera	49
Cyst	1
Emaciation	3
Enteritis....	8
Hepatitis.....	1
Hernia	1
Icterus	8
Leukemia.....	2
Melanosis.....	1
Metritis	2
Nephritis	4
Pericarditis.....	5
Peritonitis	24
Pleura Pneumonia ..	17
Pleurisy	13
Pneumonia.....	28
Pregnancy	1
Pyemia.....	79
Sapremia	2

Scirrhus Chord	1
Septicemia	41
Sexual Odor.....	7
Suffocation.....	2
Swine Plague.....	3
Tuberculosis	607
Uremia.....	1
Total.....	<u>915</u>

Parts :

Abscess ...	6
Bruises	1021
Tuberculosis.....	7095
Total.....	<u>8122</u>

Of 23,644 sheep inspected 12 were condemned for the following causes :

Carcasses :

Bruises	1
Emaciation.....	5
Icterus	1
Pneumonia.....	5
Total	<u>12</u>

Of 19,637 cattle inspected 47 were condemned for the following causes :

Carcasses :

Actinomycosis	1
Anemia	2
Degeneration	1
Emaciation.....	6
Enteritis	2
Parturition	1
Pericarditis	1
Pleurisy ...	1
Pyemia	1
Pyrexia	1
Septicemia	1
Tuberculosis.....	29
Total	<u>47</u>

Parts :

Abscess	1
Actinomycosis	6
Bruised ..	9
Tuberculosis.....	18
Total.....	34

Of 11,308 calves inspected 4 were condemned for the following causes :

Carcasses :

Icterus	1
Immaturity ..	3
Total....	4

Very respectfully,

L. K. GREEN, V. M. D.,

Honorary Meat Inspector

REPORT OF MILK INSPECTORS.

JULY 1, 1908

Guy L. Kiefer, M. D., Health Officer:

DEAR SIR:—The following is a report of the work done by the milk inspectors for the year ending June 30th, 1908.

Total samples of milk taken.....	1563
Total samples below standard.....	55
Of which from cans afterwards dumped.....	19
Of which from stores.....	8
Samples containing formaldehyde.....	1
Prosecutions for adulteration of milk.....	3
Convictions.....	3
Inspections of dairies and stores.....	1600
Licenses issued.....	700
Licenses refused.....	32
Dealers forced out of business.....	30
Prosecutions for selling milk without a license...	2
Convictions.....	2

In making this annual report to you, it is our intention to devote but very little space to that part of the work which has become routine, and the nature of which has been reported before, but to devote most of the space to those things that have been started or carried to completion in the year just past.

The usual routine of taking samples has been followed as formerly, they having been taken from every point along the line from the farmer to the consumer. In taking these every effort has been made to do so at irregular hours and to cover the city as nearly equally as possible, at the same time giving especial attention to those stations, dairies and stores where adulteration is most likely to be found. The statistics resulting from these samples have been

for the most part very gratifying. The total number of samples below standard was 56 or a percentage of $3\frac{1}{3}$ of all samples taken. Taking from this, 19 samples from one farmer's shipments on three successive days (all of which milk was dumped and never supplied any customers) and 8 samples taken from stores which cannot be included as part of the general milk supply, a percentage of $1\frac{2}{3}$ below standard is left, and this may be considered as quite satisfactory especially as it takes the place of a percentage of 10 below standard which was regularly found only a few years ago.

The chemical standard of milk sold in stores has continued to be the same problem as formerly despite all the efforts of your inspectors in the way of instructions, warnings and prosecutions. Samples of dip milk in stores last year were about 20 per cent. adulterated as they have always been. This will be changed by the regulation now in force requiring stores to sell only bottled milk. The matter of testing samples of milk for chemical purity which was the only work of the milk department when you entered this office, has in view of the above percentage come to be the least important of all the work. The prosecutions for adulterated milk this year have consisted of only three, all against store-keepers, and all were convicted with release on suspended sentence.

The system of visiting the premises of all persons engaged in handling milk is like taking samples, a part of this work that has been reported before. With very few exceptions all these places are now properly equipped to engage in the handling of milk. The few that are not are either new comers into this business or backsliders who have had proper facilities but failed to maintain them, or a few who have stood the inspectors off with promises. During the past year complaints were made in the Recorder's Court by the police department acting for the Board of Health against two milk dealers for selling milk without a license. Both had previously been refused a license by this department on account of their unsanitary and unsuitable methods of handling milk. The first of these was against a wagon dealer who at his arraignment promised to build a milk house conforming to the regulations of the Board

of Health and did so, his case then being dropped. The second was against a foot peddler who kept ten cows in quarters suitable for three. This man positively refused to comply with the requirements of this department and was convicted and fined and soon thereafter went out of the milk business entirely. These two cases are the first brought under the new milk ordinance. Against these two whom it has been necessary to prosecute are over two hundred dealers who have remodeled their premises to conform with the regulations of this department since this milk ordinance was passed. This has been done by instructions with the pressure of the ordinance back of them and we believe that this conservative policy is best when possible because it obviates the necessity of arresting a man who is not a criminal in the common sense of the word, and is very effective in securing the desired end. Besides this after a man has voluntarily complied with the ordinance he becomes more interested in model creamery methods than one who, perhaps, thinks that he has been forced into something unjustly. With the precedent of these two convictions back of our instructions it will not be necessary to bring many complaints under this ordinance, which will enforce itself when properly explained.

In passing sentence on the defendant mentioned above the Court remarked that he was not a fit person to engage in the milk business. This expresses the highest ideal of milk inspection, namely to get persons into the milk business who realizing the delicacy of the commodity they are handling, will be their own milk inspectors and need very little supervision from this office, and to get out of the milk business all such as regard it merely as a commercial proposition, on the same basis as the handling of potatoes or any other gross article of food. It may seem that this ideal is too utopian to ever be a reality but it is not necessary to say to you that its realization does not seem any more distant at the present time, than the present work of this department seemed seven years ago at the beginning of your regime as Health Officer. When this ideal is realized the factor of preventable disease in infant mortality will be 90 per cent. eliminated; while those children surviving will be in a position to

better withstand other diseases because of the healthy and unweakened alimentary system.

During the three months of January, February and March, three of the State Dairy Inspectors devoted all their time to inspecting the herds and premises of milk producers sending milk into Detroit. In many cases conditions were found to be bad and were so reported to this department. If the farmer expressed a willingness to do what was necessary to put his property in sanitary condition so that he might produce pure and wholesome milk this department addressed a letter to him which is familiar to you giving him a reasonable time to do so. In almost every instance the State Inspectors reported that a wonderful change for the better was found on the second visit which was made. In eight instances the producers, either having premises totally incapable of being remedied, or refusing to comply with the requests of the State Inspectors, or disregarding the notice sent from this office, were notified that the market of Detroit was closed to them and no difficulty was experienced in keeping their product out of this city. This work has been invaluable to Detroit, both from the good accomplished in these three months and also in the outlining of a policy to be followed after July first when two or more men will be available for this work. Having started a system for the inspection of the farms it should never be discontinued for there as in the case of a city dealer, model conditions can be maintained only by unremitting supervision.

After years of effort and the employment of various expedients we are convinced that pure and wholesome bulk milk cannot be kept in stores. Regardless of instructions by inspectors and promises made by the grocers, the bulk milk has continued to stand around the stores in uncovered receptacles, a gathering place for dust, dirt, sweepings and articles thrown into it by children. Besides this 20 per cent. of the samples taken from stores continue to run below the chemical standard. Therefore, during the winter, acting under your instructions every store keeper was notified personally that after May 1st when his new license became due no bulk

milk would be allowed in the stores. This was done so systematically and the reasons so carefully explained to all who cared for them that on May 1st this regulation was practically enforcing itself and very little trouble will be experienced in continuing it. We are able to enforce the sanitary handling of milk by those doing a wagon business. We are not able to so supervise the handling of bulk milk in each of Detroit's 1000 stores. Besides taking the actual handling of milk away from the store keepers, this bottle regulation will substitute a percentage of $1\frac{2}{3}$ falling below the standard for a former percentage of 20. That there may be no loss of bottles from the above system store keepers are permitted to remove the cap when making a sale and to pour the milk into a vessel brought by the customer.

That no step in the progress of milk from its source to the consumer might be ungarded a circular has been compiled by this department entitled "Care of Milk in the Home". This circular familiar to many Detroit residents contains instructions whereby citizens may bear their part in securing for themselves the best results and greatest satisfaction from their milk supply.

For about a year this department has been working systematically on the milk temperature problem and can report definite results at this time. One year ago and before that time the temperature of all milk tested in Detroit was found to range from 50 to 80° F. in hot weather. This included tests made at stations as the milk was received from the country and on the city wagons; a fair average of all of which would be about 65° F. This average still obtains for the milk at the stations. During the hottest days this summer we have tested the temperature of all the samples that we have taken for chemical analysis, and find that the temperature of milk in retail wagons varies between 40 and 50° with a fair average of 46°, only two samples taken have been higher than 50°. This has resulted through an educational campaign in the city. Of even greater importance will be a similar temperature reduction as a result of cooling on the farms, as it is well known that the quality

of milk depends largely on its care during the first half hour. This will be one of the important features of farm inspection which we expect to take up after July 1st.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. H. PRICE, M. D.

GEO. H. PALMERLEE, M. D.

Milk Inspectors

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